

SHOT DOWN FROM AMBUSH.

Continued from first page.

fell flat on his face. The assassin or assassins then immediately fled through the lane.

Two or three laborers going to work saw the crime committed. The spot was well chosen, as the assassin could not be seen by M. Labori until he rushed out upon him, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. He also had an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led into the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said:

"As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was dressed in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was M. Labori. Just as he reached the bridge crossing the stream falling into the Vilaine two men of about medium height, wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, came out from a path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss.

"A sharp report was heard, and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried 'Hol la! La!' and fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others who saw the deed ran up, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for, and the gendarmes quickly arrived, and soon afterward Mme. Labori."

There were several reports this afternoon that the assassin of M. Labori had been captured, but they proved to be unfounded. A great number of people saw the man fleeing, but he was either too far distant from them or else he succeeded in cowering them by threats to use his revolver. A gardener named Delahaye got near enough to the man to clutch him by the shoulder, but the fugitive shook himself free, and, turning to his pursuer, exclaimed: "Begone, or I will kill you. I still have five shots left in my revolver and they will be for you!"

Delahaye, being quite unarmed, recoiled and allowed the man to escape.

MME. LABORI INFORMED.

Mme. Labori, the wife of the wounded lawyer, had been promptly informed of the crime, and had hastened to her husband's side. She found him with his head on the sidewalk and his body in the roadway. She threw herself down by his side and took his head in her lap and fanned him. M. Labori lay perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips. He tried to smile at his wife, and she, mastering her feelings, did everything possible to ease her husband's pain.

M. Labori, after he fell, retained enough strength to place the morocco wallet in which he carried his papers under his head for a pillow, and when his wife arrived he half raised himself to place his head in her lap.

It is reported that the lawyer said, as he lay wounded on the ground: "I may die from this, but Dreyfus is saved."

After the shooting of the lawyer, the man who fired the shot ran across the fields until he reached the railroad. He crossed the embankment, and followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed, and he dashed across the line in front of the train, and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chanteple, where he was lost to view.

Colonel Piquart and his brother-in-law, M. Gast, who, it is said in later reports, accompanied M. Labori on his way to the Lyce, pursued the fugitive for some distance, but they were both stout men, and were unable to continue the pursuit, and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the man say, when crossing the marshy fields before he reached the railroad: "If I can't get away, I will go for them."

A number of laborers who were unloading a barge of stones beside the river heard the shouts of "Murder!" and "Stop him!" raised by the pursuers, and one of them placed himself in the way of the fugitive, who, covering him with a revolver, shouted, "Let me pass! I have shot Dreyfus!"

The man was so taken aback that he drew aside, and allowed the assassin to proceed.

COLONEL PIQUART WITH HIM.

Another account of the shooting says that when M. Labori left his house he was accompanied by Colonel Piquart and the latter's brother-in-law, M. Gast. He was laughing and chatting with his companions when he was shot. The party was passing the Quai Richmond, and was about to cross the Chateaubriand Bridge, when a man hidden behind a wooden fence, at a corner of the quay, stepped out and fired at M. Labori.

The wounded man fell to the ground. He tried to rise, and put his hand to the wound in his back and brought the hand back covered with blood. As he lay there, with his clothes covered with the dust in which he had fallen, he said in a faint voice: "I beg you to give me my stick and my papers." "Go and tell them," he added, with an effort, "to suspend the proceedings."

The shot had been heard two hundred yards away, on the Avenue de la Gare, where a crowd had assembled as usual to witness the arrival of the principal personages connected with the court martial. These spectators ran in the direction of the spot where the shooting had occurred, followed by gendarmes on horseback. The shot was also heard at St. George's Barracks, across the river, where it was soon known that M. Labori had been attacked.

The wounded man had in the mean time asked to have a carriage called to convey him to his house, and to have Dr. Rélus summoned. When the doctor arrived he knelt beside M. Labori, putting a bottle of smelling salts to his nostrils. Around these central figures were a small group of the lawyer's friends, all deeply affected. At a little distance was gathered another group, the central figure of which was the Commissary of Police, notebook in hand, taking down the testimony of the eyewitnesses of the affair.

TAKEN HOME IN AN AMBULANCE.

An ambulance, which had been summoned arrived, with four attendants of the Military Hospital, bearing an ordinary stretcher, on which was placed a mattress. On this M. Labori was laid, and the stretcher was borne by the friends of M. Labori and some newspaper men, with Mme. Labori walking beside it. The only cry of warning that M. Labori gave after his first groan was when he was lifted to the stretcher, when the pain caused by the movement drew from him a moan.

The party proceeded slowly back, in the middle of the roadway, to M. Labori's temporary residence, a furnished house which he had rented for use during the continuance of the court martial. It is situated in a somewhat deserted neighborhood, the place on which it is located

leading into the main road running to Rennes. Further particulars of the shooting show that M. Labori and his wife left their house together, but just before the attack she turned back, having forgotten her card of admission to the court. While she was gone M. Labori met Colonel Piquart and M. Gast. Immediately afterward a man shot him. His wife arrived while M. Labori was lying on the ground, and Colonel Piquart and M. Gast were pursuing the assassin. M. Labori then told his wife to go to the court and ask for the suspension of the sitting. Mme. Labori ran to the court, gave the news that her husband had been shot, and then ran back to her husband, with the perspiration pouring from her face. She sat down on the ground and took his head in her lap.

During the interval, while Colonel Piquart and M. Gast were pursuing the assassin, and before Mme. Labori arrived, M. Labori, thinking himself mortally wounded, said to a bystander, "If I die, tell my wife my last thoughts were for her."

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE DOCTORS.

The following bulletin was issued at 8:20 a. m. concerning the condition of Maitre Labori.

Maitre Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax, on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra. The heavy flow of blood prevents for the moment exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscular enveloping the vertebral column. They must, however, maintain to-day full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal cord.

The bulletin is signed by four doctors—Renard, Reichs, Brissaud and Vidal.

The correspondent of The Associated Press at 10:45 o'clock this morning saw one of the physicians at M. Labori's house, which is now guarded by four gendarmes. He said that M. Labori was bearing the agony he was suffering with great fortitude.

"He has been put to bed," he said, "and is watched by his wife. He has spoken, but not of himself, always about the trial. We have strong hopes that he will pull through, and have sent an optimistic telegram to his family. It will be forty-eight hours, however, before we can speak with certainty of his condition. We have to thank the military surgeon for almost the first attention given to the sufferer. He came, on hearing the news, without hesitation. But a deplorable length of time elapsed before an ambulance arrived. M. Labori lay on the ground half an hour, with the sky menacing a storm, which came within a few minutes after he reached home."

The correspondent again called at 4:15 p. m., and was informed that the patient's condition had grown worse, his agony had increased, and a fever had set in. The doctors in attendance are very anxious, and fear that, even if he recovers, his left leg will be paralyzed, as he has been unable to move it since he was laid in bed. He is conscious, and talks to his wife freely, but all his remarks are about the court martial.

The following bulletin regarding the condition of Maitre Labori was issued at 10 o'clock:

"Temperature, 37.05. No fever. Condition stationary."

There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours.

M. Labori's mother arrived here this evening. She had believed him dead, and a most affecting interview ensued.

Later M. Labori received M. Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of Captain Dreyfus. There is some talk of M. Albert Clemenceau, the younger of the two brothers, coming as a substitute for M. Labori. The question, however, will be definitely decided to-morrow.

M. Clemenceau was one of Zola's counsel at his trial, and has followed the Dreyfus affair very closely. While he lacks the magnetic influence of M. Labori in pleading, he is extremely skilful in cross-examination.

The doctors, who had left the house, had been hurriedly summoned at 2 p. m. to attend the patient, who was suffering great agony.

JOUAST AND MERCIER CALL.

Colonel Jouast called after the close of the session of the court martial, and was allowed to see M. Labori. He expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

General Mercier followed, but the doctors said that M. Labori could not bear such an interview in his present state, and the general was obliged to go away without seeing the wounded man.

It appears that M. Labori received only yesterday two letters threatening that he would be shot. He treated them, as he had treated others of a similar nature, which he has received frequently for months past, with contempt.

The assassin fled after the shooting, holding his revolver in his hand, with his finger on the trigger, and threatened several men who showed a disposition to block his way.

Following is the official description of the assassin:

Twenty-five to thirty years. Flat, peaked hat. Dressed like a workman, in a blue blouse.

A force of gendarmes, headed by M. Hennion, Sub-Chief of the Secret Police, is scouring the country in search of the fugitive, and a company of infantry has been dispatched to surround and beat the wood wherein the man is supposed to be hiding. Among the stories of the outrage, it is told that several passers by saw M. Labori shot and passed on indifferently, neither offering to help the victim nor joining in the pursuit of the assassin, also that a person who went to the side of M. Labori as he lay wounded on the ground, searched the pockets of the suffering man, on the pretext of ascertaining his identity, and stole their contents.

The police believed they had a clue to the assassin of M. Labori. He was thought to have taken the direction of Pougères, to which place he doubled back after taking refuge in the forest of Couesmes.

A proclamation signed by M. Lajet, the Mayor of Rennes, and M. Le Harivel, Deputy for Ille-et-Vilaine, in which Rennes is situated, has been issued. It begins as follows:

"An abominable outrage, the author of which cannot claim to belong to any party, has just dishonored our dear town of Rennes," etc., and concludes with appealing to the population to remain calm and to resist provocations from whatever party they may emanate.

THE RESULT OF A PLOT.

The attempt made upon the life of M. Labori was evidently the result of a plot. A letter was sent to the Commissary of Police this morning, warning him that it was intended to make an attempt upon the life of General Mercier. Consequently, the police and detectives surrounded the General, and left the other principals in the drama unprotected.

Maitre Fernand Gustave Gaston Labori, Junior counsel of Captain Dreyfus, was born at Reims on April 15, 1860. He was educated at Reims and studied two years in Germany and two in England. He completed the courses in jurisprudence under the law faculty of Paris and gained high honors. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and at once took high rank as a criminal lawyer. He first made his reputation in the case of the Anarchist Duval and in the defense of the Nord brothers, accused of the Parisian crime, and was connected with such famous cases as the Duma-Gilly affair and the Vallant anarchist trial in 1894. His pleadings in the Zola trial added greatly to his reputation. He has also conducted many cases involving literary property and copyright.

Maitre Labori is a Moderate Republican, and in 1893 was defeated for the Chamber of Deputies by M. Mirman by a small plurality. Until recently he was editor of the professional newspaper, "Le Gazette du Palais." He is compiling and editing a comprehensive treatise on French jurisprudence entitled "Le Répertoire Encyclopédique du Droit Français," of which nine quarto volumes have appeared.

ARREST OF A MARINE ENGINEER.

Paris, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Le Mans, 130 miles southwest of this city, said a commis-

sary of police has arrested at the railroad station a man named Gallon, a marine engineer, who is on his way from Rennes to Havre, whose appearance corresponded with the description of the man who attempted to assassinate M. Labori. The man proved an alibi and was released.

PARIS PAPERS TALK OF CIVIL WAR.

DANGEROUS EXCITEMENT OF THE COUNTRY REFLECTED IN THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Paris papers, without distinction, express indignation at the outrage of which Maitre Labori is the victim. The "Temps" deplores the "state of disorder into which the Dreyfus affair has dragged the country," and says it is "high time for us to stand up and be ourselves again." Continuing its review of the situation, the "Temps" observes:

"M. Castinier-Peter testified to his wishes for a reconciliation, and we now see how far from it we are. Perhaps this pistol shot marks the culmination of the crisis, and will restore us to the path of good sense."

The "Liberté," which holds the Government responsible as the "apostle of the anarchy that has existed for the last two years, and that has sown broadcast the seeds of civil war," says:

"The outrage is only an incident in the era of catastrophes toward which the country is rushing."

The "Journal des Débats" says:

"The revolver shot is bound to be the end, and one fine morning it will be followed by the horrors of civil war, if violence, hate, contempt for justice and law and all the fatal, anarchic and homicidal passions continue to poison the air we breathe."

The "Libre Parole," which attacks the Government, says:

"To-day we have only assassins. To-morrow it will be civil war."

The "Figaro" says:

"In all the long series of crimes on the pages of our history, this is the first time when an assassin has struck down an advocate, and that, too, at the very hour when preparing to plead in defense of his client, to establish truth and to confound accusers."

The "Monteur Universel" attributes the outrage to "the excitement caused by the Government's efforts to save Dreyfus," and to "the arbitrary acts that have been committed in the absence of the Chamber of Deputies."

WARNING OF THE ATTACK.

Paris, Aug. 14.—With reference to the report that the attack upon M. Labori covered an attempt to steal documents, it is said that the last anonymous letter he received contained the following words: "Nous allons bruler votre boîte et votre dossier Dreyfus." ("We are going to burn your box and your Dreyfus dossier.")

CAPTAIN OF MCELLELLAN TRIED.

A COURT OF INQUIRY TO LEARN WHETHER HE WAS INSUBORDINATE TO THE TRANSPORTS QUARTERMASTER.

Captain William C. Brickley, of the transport McCellellan, now lying at the yard of the John N. Robins Company, in the Erie Basin, was on trial before a court of inquiry in the Army Building in Whitehall-st., Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week.

The fact that such a court was held was carefully guarded. The trouble arose over the duty conferred upon the transports by the navy, who are generally civilians, and the quartermasters, who are military officers. The former have control at sea, and the latter when the ships are in port.

The trouble on the McCellellan came about, it is understood, in this way. On Saturday, July 29, the McCellellan was lying in the harbor of Gibara, Cuba, discharging her cargo of stores. Captain Brickley, notified that the harbor was falling rapidly, and that there were other indications of an approaching storm. He was responsible for the safety of the ship, and wanted to take her out to sea, so as not to be caught in the harbor if a storm should arise.

Captain Garrard, a Georgia volunteer officer, is quartermaster of the ship. He objected to the removal of the ship, it is said, until his cargo was discharged. Captain Brickley insisted that as he was held responsible for the ship's safety he was entitled to do as he thought fit under the circumstances. Finally, after an argument, Captain Garrard ordered Captain Brickley to leave the ship. Captain Brickley was taken aboard the transport Ingalis. The following Monday he was transferred to the transport McCellellan, and the trial was held.

The Board of Inquiry consisted of five members, of whom Captains Palmer, Harris and McCall were three. Captain Palmer presided. The first and second officers and a quartermaster of the McCellellan were examined, and as well as Captain Brickley's clerk. The findings will be laid before the Army authorities in Washington.

Captain Brickley lives at No. 372 Quincy-st., Brooklyn. For eight or nine years prior to the outbreak of the war he commanded Frederick Gallatin's steam yacht the Almy, which was bought for an auxiliary gunboat by the Government.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is reported that a new Italian theatre is to be established in this city and will be ready to open on September 20. Various attempts have previously been made to establish an Italian theatre here, but they have all been unsuccessful. The present one is under the auspices of the Circolo Artistico Eleonora Duse. The name of Signora Duse is used with her consent, and she has indicated her willingness to act for the benefit of the enterprise, if her other engagements permit.

Miss Alice Nielsen arrived here from California on Friday. She will spend a fortnight at Long Branch, and then come to the city for rehearsals of her new operetta, "The Singing Girl."

The regular term of the Stanhope-Whitcroft Dramatic School will begin on October 16.

Chicago, Aug. 14 (Special).—Walter Hale, the actor, who retired from the east of "Arizona" last week, is to be married on Thursday to Miss Louise Closser, of Indianapolis. Miss Closser is a young actress, known principally for her work in ingenue parts in the Grand Opera House stock company, in St. Louis, and with the O'Leary and Crane companies.

CROKER WON'T ESCAPE.

MOSS SAYS THE TAMMANY LEADER WILL BE RE-EXAMINED.

DENIES A REPORT THAT THE MAZET INQUIRY IS TO BE DROPPED, AND EXPLAINS THE RAID HE INSTIGATED IN FULTON-ST.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Committee, denied yesterday the report published in one of the morning newspapers that the inquiry is to have an easy death.

"The committee will resume its hearings on the Mazet case, and will continue its work until it has accomplished the work it started to do," he said. "Mr. Croker and the other leaders of the Democratic party in the city government will be called to testify, and when the committee has obtained all the information needed for a report to the Legislature it will adjourn, and not until then."

Mr. Moss was asked what he thought of Mr. Croker's expressed belief that a one-headed Police Commission would be an advantage and conducive to the better discipline of the force, and he replied that he must refuse to discuss any of the opinions of Mr. Croker.

Mr. Moss talked at some length of the raid on the alleged poolroom at No. 140 Fulton-st. on Saturday, and the action, or lack of action, of the police, and the attention of the Mazet Committee at the next session at which the Police Department is the subject of inquiry.

EXPLAINS POOLROOM RAID.

In this connection Mr. Moss is quoted as saying: "The poolroom can be seen from my office window. It is a high class place, where heavy bets are made. Several of my detectives have visited it several times, so there was not the slightest doubt of the character of the establishment. It was doing a brisk business Saturday afternoon, and I thought it a particularly advantageous time to notify the police. I therefore sent one of my men to Captain Vredenburg with a note, asking him if he would accompany the bearer to a poolroom which he would show him and take him into 'tell Mr. Moss that I won't do it,' said the captain."

"That was all, Captain Vredenburg did not ask my man where the poolroom was, when it had begun business, and did not seem anxious to be informed about it in any way."

"A short time after my man reported this conversation to me, I noticed Patrolman Louis around the corner. I knew that Captain Vredenburg would be likely to communicate with the poolroom, and decided that I must act quickly. I asked him if he knew there was a poolroom at No. 140. He said no, that he had been on the beat only a short time. I asked him if he did not want to go in and take a look, and he replied that he certainly would, and in a few minutes the whistles began blowing like fun. I did not blow them, however."

"When Louis reached the door it was open, and he had a good opportunity to see what was going on. The room was crowded with men, but I did not go in to raid it. I asked him if he did not want to go in and take a look, and he replied that he certainly would, and in a few minutes the whistles began blowing like fun. I did not blow them, however."

"I had no more to say to the captain, and Ward Hahn came running up. He informed Louis Hahn that there was no poolroom in operation, and all the men who had been in the room came to me. I informed me that Hahn told him he had got to tell the people."

"I had two men inside the poolroom at that time, who had a clear case against the keepers. These two men had seen the proprietors, and the police arrived and destroyed all the evidence. I told Louis to tell Hahn that I had all this evidence, and offered him \$100 to do this. He refused, and I told him that I would arrest him if he did not do this. I regard this as a very clear case against the poolroom."

"Will you make any report to Police Headquarters of Captain Vredenburg's behavior?" Mr. Moss was asked. "I have no report to make. I have no more to say to the captain, and Ward Hahn came running up. He informed Louis Hahn that there was no poolroom in operation, and all the men who had been in the room came to me. I informed me that Hahn told him he had got to tell the people."

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cause of contention, which in this case is our pastor. Lively debate followed, lasting until after 10 o'clock, the result being that Dr. Widemer tendered his resignation, to take effect on October 1. The resignation was accepted by an overwhelming majority vote. The resolutions submitted were then expunged from the minutes.

REVOLUTION SPREADING.

SUPPORTERS OF THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT IN A PANIC.

Puerto Plata, Aug. 14.—The people here are in wild panic. The revolution against the Government is gaining ground. The situation is considered bad for the Government forces. Surgeons and drugs have gone from here to Monte Christi.

JIMINEZ SAYS HE IS NOT RECRUITING. HE BELIEVES PEOPLE OF SAN DOMINGO ARE READY TO SUPPORT HIM.

Havana, Aug. 14.—General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of San Domingo, has received, it is reported, news of a decisive victory of the revolutionists near Monte Christi, which place is now besieged. The garrison there may offer some resistance, as the Governor last year shot six adherents of Jimenez after the revolution had failed.

The "Discusion" publishes to-day a statement emanating from Jimenez, who says he is firmly resolved to observe the laws of the country, and asks all that are offering their services to stop doing so, as he is not recruiting. The statement goes on to declare that, despite all the lying rumors put in circulation by his enemies, the people of San Domingo are ready to support him, and that if he were not a just man they would not turn to him at a time when weary of the cruelties of Heureaux, but would look to some one else.

"La Lucha," having published a report that General Jimenez had started for Haiti, he declines to-day that he cannot understand how such stories get currency, unless it is that there are those who wish the United States to take over San Domingo, and on that account are trying to discredit him in the eyes of the American people.

ORGANIZING EXPEDITIONS IN CUBA.

GENERAL GOMEZ SAID TO BE DIRECTING FILIBUSTERING OPERATIONS.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14.—The military authorities here have almost positive evidence that the San Domingo revolutionists, through their agents, are organizing expeditions in this province. Some expeditions, it is confidently asserted, have already started with a large amount of military supplies.

General Maximo Gomez is reported to be directing the organization of the filibusters.

Representatives of General Juan Isidro Jimenez are now in the Holguin District, where they are understood to be recruiting men.

General Leonard Wood, Military Governor, has sent the gunboat Baracoa, formerly Spanish, and an armed tug to patrol the north coast.

A WATCH ON POSSIBLE FILIBUST